4LSO d Cloths & Cassimeres, from 2 9; dine Bresses, 10.6, to 16, wns, 20 cts. wns, 20 cts. g and Shirting, from 4d to 9d, 6d, to 1s.

res, from 3.9 to \$3.

MER GOODS EN AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Boston

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842.

NO. 34 .-- VOL. XXVII.

JUICE OF THE GRAPE.

WINE, OR PURE GRAPE

ING IN NEWTON.

LY OIL STORE. Do. Spring Spa le and Half Boxes. lected with great care,

ladies, or a family, cabo or four rooms and heard a Worcester Railroad Bepot a Worcester's Corner, Nea-Mr. Angier's Corner, Nea-dag. 12.

APOR & SHOWER BATHS.

er be poor; for as justice will be dispens-equity, and men can repose confidence in her, all branches of industry will flourish, community advance rapidly in wealth, wealth which we expend, in rescuing the a world from vice and misery, will in due t restored with usury. This will be evi-tue have a clear view of the pecuniary adwe expend, in rescuing the vice and misery, will in due h usury. This will be eviar view of the pecuniary adous derive from each other. The vice work will be eviar view of the pecuniary adous derive from each other. The vice was married and left New England in the She was married and left New England in the

The control of the co

These met are fall of new wine," not women, in this state.

The state principally of two kinds. First, they from each other, are principally of two kinds. First, they from each other, and although she was allowed to save methed by an American, but it has vasticated and left New England in the Cavilization. The machine for picking cotas womened by an American, but it has vasticated the first great the proper many improvements in the cavilization. The machine for picking cotas womened by an American, but it has vasticated the cavilization. The machine for picking cotas womened by an American, but it has vasticated the cavilization. The machine for picking cotas womened by an American, but it has vasticated the cavilization. The steam Engine was into an upper chamber, where abode "the clurching and but two short years there, this was turned and the power-loom, were invented the cought in the state of subscriptions and the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the proper state of subscriptions, is the proper state of subscriptions, is the glety of the proper state of subscriptions, is the proper state of subscriptions and the proper state of subscriptions, is the proper state of subscriptions, is the proper

RELIGIOUS.

[The mit fined fined way in which promise derive always a more stream, mostly finds. Several ware on an always of the tream of the stream of the

to be a learner, not a teacher—a learner, not of greater that the days of miraculous gifts, and therefore it cannot be adduced in justification of setting women in our day to teach in the church. I hope that no fenales in your region pretend to visions, revelations, prophecy, or the gift of tongues. Some suppose a case of this sort is referred to Acts in: 17.18. But I find no evidence, that at the Pentecost, when this prophecy or was fulfilled, any persons spoke but men.—Verse Ish informs us, that others mocking, said, "These men are full of new wine," not women. In Acts 1st. chapter, where we have an account of the prayer-meeting which produced the first great revival, you will observe that the women did not pray, though none were present but the church.

"And when they were come in, they went up into an upper chamber, where abode" the eleven Apostles, "these all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the women and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren." The eleven disciples are said to have continued in prayer; they only led in the devotion; while many others, both men and women, were with them, and joined in the prayer meeting. Those, "I commend you my daughter, for taking a firm them, and joined in the prayer meeting. Those, "I commend you my daughter, for taking a firm them, and joined in the prayer meeting. Those, "I commend you my daughter, for taking a firm them, and joined in the prayer meeting. Those, "I commend you my daughter, for taking a firm promiscuous as-tong the act of the prayer meeting the product of the prayer meeting to the prayer meeting to the prayer where with the continued in prayer; they only led in the devotion; while many others, both men and women, were with them, and joined in the prayer meeting. Those, "I know had commined to the prayer meeting to the pray

WHOLE NO. 1390.

be worth a great deal more than Universalist preaching.

"Why is This?—I know men who, while they were Partialists, paid from forty to sixty dollars per annum, for the support of these doctrines. They are now Universalists, and are as able as ever—but they complain of being unable to afford ten to twenty dollars per annum to support the doctrine they profess! Did they love Partialism more, Universalism less, or their money most of alt? Why is This?"

With us the reason why it is so, is very plain. The persons concerned doubtless have understanding enough to see that Universalism is true or false; and that if it be false, it ought not to be supported; and if it be true, it need not be supported, since all will be saved, in that case, whether they pay their money for preaching it or not. Can any render a better reason than this? If any one can, let them answer the question of If any one can, let them answer the question of Mr. "Why is This?" The cause is really worth looking after, if we have not got the right one. Let our Universalist philosophers search it out.

PECULIAR SECT OF INDIANS.

At the Asiate Society, the Secretary read an account of two invole tribes of Indians, inhabiting the jungles in the quarter of Bombay. Dr. Wilson had gone among them, and made some enquiries of them. They are about 10,000, in number. The following are a few of their most characteristic replies:—"What are the names of your wives?"—"What are the names of your wives?"—"What are the names of our wives?"—"What overcome by each man naming his neighbor's wife.] "How much do you pay for a wife." "Nine rupees and a half." "Why don't you give ten?" "It is not our custem." "Do you keep more wives than one?" "Re, re! We can scarcely feed one; why should we think of more?" "When your wives disobey your commands, how do you treat them?" "We give them chastisement, less or more; how could we manage them without striking them?" "But don't they get angry when you beat them?" "They get angry of course." "Do you ever whip your children?" "What, strike our own offspring?—we never strike them." "Do you give them any instruction?" "Yes; we say to them—"Don't be idle—work in the fields—cut sticks—collect cawdung—sweep the house—bring water—tie up the rows," "Do Waralis can read or write." "What god do you worship?" "Whe worship Waghia (the lord of the tigers)." "How do you worship him?" "We give him chickens and goats, break cocoa-nuts on his head, and pour oil on him." "Do you ever seed Waghia?" "To be sure we do; we say—"You fellow, we have given you a chicken, a goat, and yet you strike us! what more do you want?" "After much catechising, the Rev. doctor preached to these simple men at great length, and found willing and attentive auditors." They goat, and yet you strike us! what more do you want?" After much catechising, the Rev. doctor preached to these simple men at great length, and found willing and attentive auditors. They admitted their own errors and wickedness, stated their willingness to receive instruction, and shewed, at a subsequent examination, that they had not forgot what had been told them. The number of the Waralis may be about 10,000; their boundary is roughly stated as a line running east from Damaun to Jawar, and then southeast to the Damu Creek.

THE POPISH PRAYING TRADE

On visiting a chapel, a Christian remarked an old woman, who was fingering a rosary of beads, while her eyes were wandering to every object around her.

"I come here mine days in succession, to say

"I come here mue days in succession, to say mine paters, and nine ares, for persons who employ me for this purpose."

"Who employ you for this purpose?"

"I say prayers for those who pay me money; I ask but five batz (twelve cents) for a neuvame; you see it is not very dear. When I say a pater for the rich, they pay me more; we must all live,

Here is a woman who is a sort of praying-ma-Here is a woman who is a sort of praying-ma-chine, and who makes a trade of praying for money! O, Gospel of Jesus Christ! holy and pure doctrines of my God, what have ye become in the hands of men who call themselves the rep-resentatives of Jesus upon earth? At the door of the cathedral of Friburg, our

At the door of the cathedral of Friburg, our traveller perceived a horrible picture, upon which are painted men so buried in flames that only their heads could be seen, and above was this inscription—For souls in purgalory! Near it is a large chest, where those who pass by are invited to cast in their money, which pays for saying mass to deliver these poor souls. What a dreadful traffic in the judgments of God in eternity! I could cite other facts of the same kind, but my courage fails me to look into this sink of superstriping. but my courage fails me to look into this sink of superstitions.—Correspondent N. Y. Obs.

THE WHITE STONE AND THE NEW NAME.

The following is Archbishop Usher's illustration of Rev. ii. 17. By the 'white stone' and the 'new name' here promised by Jesus Christ, he means that he will give a secret token of his love unspeakable love of God, and freedom from con-demnation. The Athenians had a cust m, when malefactors were accused and arraigned, to have black and white stones by them; and so accord-ing to the sentence pronounced, those who were condemned had a black stone, and those who were accounted had a white stone, given to them. To condemned and a black stone, and those who were acquitted had a white stone, given to them. To their custom the Holy Ghost here alludes. This stone, this seal, shall assure those that receive it of absolute acquittance from condemnation; and so free them from the cause of fear. Again, Clerist will give a row name, that is, he will so free them from the cause of tear. Again, Christ will give a 'new name,' that is, he will write the sentence of absolution in fair letters on the white stone, with a clear evidence. As if he should say, (when Christ halt seen a man overcoming, and how he hath conflicted with temptations, and yet holds out, pressing for the crown to the end of the race.) Christ will come in, and case him of all his pains and sores, with such a sweet excepting as is unspeakable.

MARTHA MARIA HAGANS.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842.

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTISM.

If those great men, who achieved our national ace, had been asked the definition of patriotism, they would have said it was a love of country and a zeal for the public good, transcending the love of self, and the ambition for self-aggrandizement. It was truly so with the most of them With some the desire of human glory might hav been the moving spring of action; but with many of them, we have reason to believe there was deeper principle, arising from the influence of religion upon the heart, which is the only basis

But, if the men which move in the political cir cles of our day, were asked a definition of patriot ism, if we may take their conduct as an index of their principles, it would be, a love of party, and a zeal for party oscendency, of which in many instances, a desire for personal aggrandizement or advantage is the moving spring. We do not of course, mean that this is the case with all who are engaged in public life. We know that there are many honorable exceptions—many, who are governed by principles truly virtuous. But, their influence is, in a great measure, paralyzed, if not wholly lost, by their connection with parties, in which the love of party is substituted for the love of country, thus producing a vitiated, spurious, degenerate patriot ism, which has its foundation in the selfish an malevolent passions, rather than in disinterested be nevolent feeling. True patriotism is not partizan in its character. It is love of country, as a public good, not in opposition to the interests of other nations. It is consistent with strict justice. It does not seek to build up one's own country, by pulling down others. But, from the very napolitical parties, it must be as much a object to destroy other parties, as to build up one's own. It is true, that the good of the country is the professed object of party organizations; but the conduct of political partizans, when in power, shows that this is not the real object. No matter what party has the ascendancy, when they come into power, their measures are taken, not for the benefit of the whole country, but for securing power in the possession of the dominant party. question is asked, not "What does the public good require?" But " what will best subserve th interests of the party?" This explains the fact that while so much time is spent in legislation, it is so exceedingly difficult to secure the passage of such laws, and the prosecution of such measure as are really required by the public good. How ever well our legislators may be convinced that such measures are required, or that the whole country is groaning for want of the relief which they might furnish, they must first be convinced that the respective political parties to which they belong will be benefitted, before they can con give them their support. And then, or the other hand, the party in the minerity wil oppose a good measure, lest the dominant party ould reap the advantage of it. In like manner f there are divisions in the ranks of a party, in favor of particular men, such measures as may have a tendency to increase or diminish the pop ularity of particular men, will be supported opposed, by the clans attached to them, a cording and thus good measures may be defeated this way our legislation is made to depend not on the real merits of the measures proposed, but on considerations of party interests, have little or no connection with the common good of the whole country.

Such a state of things as we have described leads inevitably to the most shameless prostitution of political principle. It is this which has given rise to the maxim that "All is fair in polies." and converted our halls of legislation into arenas for children's play; for indeed, our public servants have become like "children sitting in the market place, and calling one to another, and saying, "We have piped unto you and ye have not danged; we have mourned to you, and ye have It is this that has kept our country in a state of agitation, alarm, and distress, in the midst of resources unbounded, for many years past.

It perhaps does not become us to suggest a reme dy for this state of things. We know of none, unless we can secure men to represent us in the councils of the nation, with whom the fear of God and regard for the public good are paramount to the love of party. And, for this we have little reason love of party. And, for this we have little reason love of party. the trammels of party organizations. At any rate, whatever position Christians take, as to political parties, they must so far hold themselves independent of them as to refuse to vote for can didates for office, unless they are men of sound moral principle, who can be depended upon, in all stances, to act from a conscientious regard circumstances, to not from a conscientious regard for the public good. We honestly doubt, however, whether it has recent that of things Christian crefield we went to East Windsor, and a more whether, in the present state of things, Christians can earol themselves as the pledged members of found the Seminary in a flourishing condition.

The following remarks of the late Rev. Dr. Porter of Andover, deserves serious consideration :

"Prayers for rulers tend to prevent the preva-lence, or to diminish the mischiefs of party spirit. Just so far as a genuine Christian patriotism pre-vails, it will diffuse a spirit of candor, integrily and good will, through a community, instead of suspicion, cabal and wrathful excitement. Every wise man in our country is fully aware how much the sanctifying influence of such a patriotism is needed among us.

The great men who framed our national consti-tution had seen the warning inscribed on the page of history, "Faction is the grave of Repub-lics." To guard against this one danger, their anx-ious precautions were chiefly directed in the inlies." To guard against this one underly directed in the in-strument itself. And the wisest of these worthies, having conducted the ship of state through an eight years' arduous and perilous excitement, resigned the helm into other hands, most evidently with sol-eum presentiments that the best hopes of this gov-erument are liable to be dashed in some tempest of erument are liable to be dashed in some tempest of popular passion. To this point the eyes of our most keen-sighted statesmen were directed, and that with unutterable solicitude, during the first years of this momentous experiment. And one among the most segacious of these, said of that period, "The peace of America hung by a thread, and factions were sharpening their weapons to cut it."

We intend to pursue this subject hereafter, and to hold up, especially to the young, the character of Washington as a model of Patriotism

REVIVALS .- Revivals of religion continue to be enjoyed in several places in Virginia. A Corres-pondent of the Philadelphia Observer says, "It is an interesting feature of these Revivals, generally, that they have been of longer continuance than has often been the case, and have left what we hope will prove a permanent and more elevated tone of piety." He then proceeds to give an inant of a Revival in Lynchburg,

THE DIVINE GOODNESS.

attended an examinat

to the College by shedding down upon it his Spirit.

That is truly the hill of science. Prof. Hitch-

heart as beats in any breast. We passed through

ship together in one house. We spent the night in Ware village. We found a fine flow of good

feeling, as they had just settled, with perfect una-

nimity, a young minister. We called on Dea. H. son of the late venerable Dr. H. merely to pay our

We had taken our tea and were intending to ride

to Brookfield, but he insisted on our remaining

with him, saying he had been brought up to ente

your way rejoicing in the morning." A finer spec

could but think, what a blessing to have had such

ester, where we spent some little time in visit-

tor Woodward, whose noble appearance must do

nuch to inspire confidence and affection in the pr

Blessed is the people that is in such a case. They

brough the length of the state of New-York. The

and says, " pass on - pass on -- none are permitted

o gather in the streets. There is no law in the

great cities. We have fallen upon evil times. I

passed up the North River in a day-boat, admiring

the scenery, but I was sad when I reflected there

was very little Sabbath in many places on the riv-

er. I spent the Sabbath in Troy. In the midst

of the depression and disappointment consequen

ing revival in one of the churches, the 2d Presby

Revivals are not common in cities in summe

In visiting Saratoga Springs I found great number

at the Union Hall, where prayers are attended, as usual, at night. Notwithstanding the pressure ma-

ny find means to travel. I attended commence

ment at Schenectady. The Governor and state

officers are members, ex officio, of the board of

trustees .- From the remarks of the Governor, on

would get a sorry idea of the state of morals in the

city of New-York, from the applications made to

ian, under the care of Rev. Mr. Wadswort

on the stagnation of business, I found an int

ought to praise the Lord.

ine hospitality I had never seen

delightful aspect of the benevolence of God is found in the stand he takes against all who in any way seek to injure their fellow men. He exhibits himself, and calls upon all men to look upon him, s the enemy of all who are the enemies of the happiness of their fellow-creatures. Besides the precepts of the decalogue which are so decisive against the injurious, we find scattered throughout the Scriptures, innumerable passages denouncing by actual specification a vast variety of invasion of the rights and welfare of men. The most terrific displeasure of God is declared to exist against the oppressor of the widow and the fatherless-the Supreme taking the ground that he is himself, in special manner, the defender of those who, by any providences of this world, are deprived of their appropriate guardians. Let the plotter against uman happiness, in any of its forms, but glance along the pages of the Bible and he will find then blazing with rebukes against him. God sets him self i array against even the indulgence of a desire to injure; his law flashing in upon the deepest, darkest recesses of the heart, and denouncing wrong even in thought. Such exhibitions of God. as rebuking all the possible forms in which one human being may jujure another, present his enevolence before us in the most striking attitude God is the enemy of man's unhappiness. No human being can voluntarily make another miserable without "rushing on the thick bosses of his buck-

[From our Correspondent.] SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

MR. WILLIS, -As reports of travels seem to b popular, and as I have been permitted to visit sev ral places in different states, I send you a running sketch. I visited Bristol, R. I., in June and attended the Evangelical Consociation of that state. That ecclesiastical body though small is effective Delegates attended Great harmony prevailed. from all the New-England States but one, and also from the New School General Assembly. They appointed Delegates to attend both parts of the Presbyterian Church next year. The meeting was barmonious and pleasant. The Congregational ministers in Rhode Island are united; the most friendly feeling seems to exist among them. They have their trials, but they are gaining ground. I was struck with a remark of Gen. D nent member of Rev. Mr. Shepard's Society, not a nember of the church. He spoke very highly of his minister, as every man of principle ought—and said, referring to radicals and disaffected persons in many parishes, "every church member to uphold his minister, and let him manage the affairs of the church; if they have a minister who does not know how to conduct the affairs of the church let them dismiss him, and get one that does, and then let him alone." The remark evinced good sense, and was a severe rebuke upon those who are always dictating to their minister Near-

Any ten families can support a m

will only give what the ancient Jews were requir-

ed to give. And he would live as well as they

We admired the over-spreading elms as we passed

field in time to attend the Association. A large

number of ministers were present from all parts of

harmony, nor will there ever be again in Connecti-cut. The parties have each a separate school;

they will never coincide. Intercourse is kept up,

concealed that they differ in sentiment. This dif-

ference will not become less. There was some

spirit which some of them exhibited. They

came to a harmonious result: and thus took

away much of the reproach which the world are

ministers are an able body of men. They are de-

voted to their work. They are not as well sup-

through Enfield, where there is the most imposing

private residence in the state, which we visited

ance of a city, West Springfield, reposing under

her long rows of venerable elms to Northampton,

the people, added loveliness to the natural scenery.

We visited the Williston Seminary at East Hamp-

ton, a noble monument of enlightened liberality

We found the honorable Founder at home, who,

with his accustomed kindness, conducted us through

stand no doubt, among the Academies of New

England. The internal arrangement is good, while

the external appearance is imposing. How many

men of wealth in our country, might do good in this

way, were they equally wise. Many prefer to ru-

A great fortune is generally a great evil; the death

of the proprietor is often like the fall of a building,

burying many in its ruins. Northampton was in its

main a quiet farming town, while it will be the

residence of men of taste and wealth. There was

an interesting revival of religion in one or two

neighborhoods. We visited Hadley, and found that

ancient society divided; and a new meeting-house

going up, for Dr. Woodbridge, whom we had

known as the former pastor of the whole town.

Self-will is very uncomfortable and expensive. It

makes even good people act very strangely. We

glory. It is the queen of all places. It must re

in their children, and scatter death around them

where we spent the Sabbath. We admired alm

The moral influence of such see

the state and New-England. There was not entire

through East Hartford. We reached We

him to pardon criminals. He evinced great good sense and integrity in his remarks. ly all the trouble which ministers of this day have, A fine full-length portrait of President Nott he comes from meddling church members. The So-ciety seldom troubles a minister. What a disust been painted by Inman, at a cost of \$1100, to paid for by the Alumni. It is in the library grace to religion. I often dread to see persons Union College. There were 90 graduates. Th join a church, so many of them prove troublers in xercises were interesting.

From Schenectady I went to Niagara Falls by Israel. Bristel is a beautiful town, and I should prefer it in August to Newport; they have fewer way of Oswego. Having viewed that great won gs and sufficiently cool weather. der of Nature, I spent the Sabbath in Buffalo, The next week I passed through Rhode Island, and part of Connecticut to Weathersfield, and at-

In a very little time and at a small expense, o tended the General Association of Conn. The an visit the principal places in many states. Th ountry looked finely. We spent a night in old effect of travel is good in many minds. But the Windham, where are some beautiful private residences. The Congregational meeting-house needs eye is never satisfied with seeing, we must there fore guard against a roving disposition. There repairing. The Society that worships there has spect of a most abundant harvest. God od to us, while the government, in its folly, Missionary Society. This one would hardly experplexing the people. Let us cease from man pect on looking at the place. It ought not so to be and put our trust in Him who is able to help. .

From our Correspondent.1 DUBLIN AND PETERBOROUGH NEW IPSWICH, Aug. 13, 1842.

Mr. Editor,-I proceed, according to my promis give you a notice of some other places in this vi

Dentis .- Monadnock mountain is mostly sit uated in this town. Rev. Mr. Sprague was told in this vicinity. He was not remarkable for discernment and mental acumen. He left his prop-A small Orthodox church was gathered in this tow about 13 years since. It has had preaching a conready to cast upon Christians. The Connecticut siderable portion of the time; but has never had a stated pastor until recently. Rev. Mr. Kendall is tor of the church, which numbers 40 memported as they ought to be. There is a want of bers. The prospects are more encouraging than at

PETERBOROUGH .- This is one of the most flour beautiful ride there is not in New-England. We ishing towns in this vicinity. The Contocook rivrishing condition. er passes through this place, and furnishes a large ery must be great. water power. This water power is to a considerfor principles and acts inconsistent with their profound confined to his bed. He has been ill for a manufacturing establishments. This is one of the town is a great convenience to the inhabitants, year, but his mind is as active as ever. We passed few towns in N. H. into which the Unitarian heresy has made its way. Abiel Abbot who some 40 years ago renounced the Orthodox faith in Coven-Springfield, which begins to put on the appear- try, Connecticut, has nearly ever since been minster in this town. Unitarianism has taken deep root in this place. Universalism, its twin sister. has reared its temple on the opposite side of the every tree and habitation as we passed; all nature way from the Unitarian house. The Orthodox was bright with beauty. The moral character of Church is 104 years old. Its strength has been much increased of late. Within the last two or three years its numbers have been doubled. Its present Pastor is the Rev. Mr. French. During the past winter, this place has been visited with a revival. The number of hopeful converts is be the spacious building. We heard part of one of tween 80 and 100. Since the commencement of the recitations. From the established character of the present year, 43 have been added to the church the Principal, this Institution will take a high by profession, 7 by letter, and 9 now stand proded, making in all 59. A considerable nu ber have also been added to the Baptist and Methodist churches. But it has been now as it was in times of old. When the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, Satan also came among them. Mormonism has made its appenrance. This is one of the newest invented de usions of the devil. And it appears, in some souls. He has put on the appearance of an ange of light. It has drawn away some from the regularly organized churches. But this is no new thing melancholy wreck occcurred here not a great whi under the sun. The same took place in the aposthey were not of them; for if they had been of been obliged to put back once for rep them. If we can credit the declarations of this homes they were shipwrecked. new delusion of the devil, six miracles have been

per, gave us a Pisgah-view from the observatory, he made clay, anointed, and opened the eyes of water and indeed all find it advantageous to spend of the best defined prospect in New-England; we the blind." But none of the unbelievers in the ion of the Senior class, and town have yet seen a man that was born blind, who has had his sight restored. No dead man were rejoiced to find the Lord was adding his seal has at yet been raised to life. They have a process of confirming their disciples. They believe cock showed us his cabinet, which contains many that baptism by immersion, and the laying on ol curiosities. Under a plain garb he has as kind a the hands by a Mormon priest, are absolutely necthe hands by a Mormon priest, are absolutely necone can be a Christian essary to salvation. No Belchertown, which has grown wiser and settled old difficulties, so that the people can again worwithout-consequently, they teach that the peni-tent thief did not reach heaven; that he can never enter there till be is raised from the place where he now is, and immersed in water for the remission of sins by some one of the Nauvoo priesthood. The ceremony which follows immersion, i. e. the laying on of hands and imparting the Holy Ghost, is call-At the close of an harangu respects, out of regard for the memory of his father. against the church and hireling priesthood, one of the Elders remarked, " that they should then proceed to the ceremony of laying on of hands for he gift of the Holy Ghost; and that sometimes tain ministers, and said he, " we will send you on during the laying on of hands God revealed to the individual officiating the knowlege of the future course and events of the life of the individual on whom hands were laid." The subjects of confirmafather. We passed through Brookfield to Wortion were then called forward. The Elder then laid his hands on the head of one, and confirmed ng the Insane Hospital, and conversing with Dochim by a prayer in substance as follows : " By virtue of commission given me by the Lord Jesus Christ, I lay on hands that thou mightest receive We had a delightful tour; the rich country and the Holy Ghost, which shall confirm unto thee all fine villages showed that prosperity crowned the line blessings which are promised to the faithful labor of the husbandman and the skill of the artist. lead thee into all truth, enlarge thy understanding, and give thee a sound mind." Then came the revelation of the prophecy, " If thou art faithful, the I have since taken a more extended journey shalt have visions, and wilt be called to preach in languages which you have never learned, and will city of New-York is in a fearful state. Law has be called to preach the gospel to the people;" and t little force. They will soon need as strong a after confirming another, he prophesied over him, police as they have in London; where a man with long pole comes up to men who stand talking, saying, "If thou art faithful, thou wilt be a mighty counsellor, and will be called to preach the

BOSTON RECORDER.

gospel to the nations of the earth." Over a female whom he confirmed, he used the following language. "We lay on hands that thou mayest receive the Holy Ghost which shall give thee a mind wide as eternity, an enlarged under standing, and make thee sound in body and mind; and he confirmed unto thre-I rebuke the disease that is within thee; henceforth thou shalt enjoy all the blessings of health, if thou continue faithful." Such are some of the pretensions of these famous allowers of Joe Smith. When we see men led away by such delusions, we pity poor human nature. Into which shape the grand deceiver will next turn, we do not know. We should beware of the wiles of the devil. He will, if it is possible deceive the very elect.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT NEWBURYPORT, Aug. 20, 1842.

winter, there are two courses of literary lectures given, which are well supported, and the community are a church-going people, and liberal in their tions to benevolent objects. The prosperty of the town has been very much checked by al misfortunes which have befallen it. In 1811, a great fire occurred here, which destroyed a rast amount of property, and the bar at the entrance of the river which prevents the admission of deeply aden vessels, has had an unfavorable effect upor the commercial interests of the place. There nowever, much enterprise remaining among the vive business by the introduction of steam factories. This experiment would have been very sur cessful had it not been for the general prostration of business throughout the country. But owing to this, the proprietors have not been able to dispose return of sound views, in regard to the responsiof the goods which have been manufactured, and

many of them still remain on hand. The eastern rail-road which passes through the although Lam not aware that it adds to the prosperity of the place. It enters the town the tunnel, which passes under high street, and then crosses the river over a very substantial bridge .-This bridge is built on the self-supporting principle, and is an object of some curiosity. It stories high, the lower part being used for carriages and the upper for the cars. When a long train is

passing over, they make a very fine appearance. The scenery around Newburyport is, in many places quite beautiful, and the rides in almost any tion are very pleasant. There are a number of fashionable resorts near the sea shore, which afford a delightful retreat during the hot weather Of these, Plum Island is the most prominent. This island is about two miles distant from the town. and is connected with it by a turn-pike and a bridge. Carriages run to and fro every day during the summer, and there is a good Hotel on the i land for the accommodation of visiters. The island is composed for the most part, of loose sand, and is bare of vegetation, with the exception that it bears a plumb from which it derives its name. The low er part of it is more fertile, and has on it two or three farms. The neighborhood of this island places, well to answer his purpose of destroying very dangerous for vessels in a violent storm. Not unfrequently they are driven ashore, and sometimes they are dashed in pieces by the waves. A very since of a Brig, where every man was lost. The tolic churches. They went out from them, but Brig had had a very boisterous voyage, and had them, they no doubt would have continued with as the officers and crew came in sight of their

There are some other beaches which are delightwrought in Peterborough. One of the converts ful resorts, on the other side of the Merrimac river. teresting account of a Revival in Lynchburg, spent a little time in Amherst. The venerable said, "I know that miracles have been wrought Many persons in feeble health derive much benewhich has brought large numbers into the churches President received us in his usual friendly man-here as great as that wrought by Jesus Christ, when fit from breathing the sea air, and bathing in the sait

a few weeks at these places.

R. W. C. Yours truly. WHY DON'T THEY GO TO THE WEST

This question is often asked, concerning minic ters who are out of employment at the East, and especially young ministers just leaving the Semioccasion recently to write to one ry. Having of the students at Andover Theological Seminary, we took occasion to express the hope that he would be instrumental in exciting a "Western fever" there; as well as to express some surprise that so many of the graduates of the Seminary should linger about the pleasant places of New-England. The facts stated in his reply, go to show that the difficulty lies in another direction. We publish the following extract, because we believe it presents a just view of the case, and the facts are important to be known. We do so without asking the writer's consent, for reasons which will appear obvious; and he will accept this as our apology. We earnestly hope the suggestion will be followed up; and that some benevolent individuals o churches will furnish the relief necessary to enable these worthy men to go to the field where their services are most needed. We have, likewise another suggestion to make. There are many wor thy ministers in New-England, with families, out of employment, who would be glad to go to any part of the world, to labor in their Master's service But, they have been settled for a number of years on a salary barely sufficient to keep the breath of life in them; and now, being encumbered with families, they cannot take a journey of one or two thousand miles, at their own expense, and spend a year or two in finding a settlement. We have no right to expect it of them; for "who goeth a war fare at any time at his own charges?" there not some benevolent individuals, who would like to preach the gospel by proxy? Are there not churches, which are able to support a missionar in addition to their own pastor? Let them seler their own man, and send him to the West, and support him for two years, and then we can assure

em that he will be able to " take care of himself "We have not so much of the "Western Fa ver' here as we should have. Perhaps I ought to say however in justice to the Students here that many of them are in a condition in reference to this subject similar to the condition in which Paul nce was in reference to another subject when he aid, " What I would that do I not; but what I

Many of them are willing and anxious to ge Many of them are willing and anxious to go West; but they are in circumstances which compel them to stay awhile in New-England at least. The majority are in debt when they graduate—some one; some two; and others three hundred dollars, which must be removed before they can go anywhere. Hence the first thing they must do after they get out of the Seminary, is to seek some employment by which they can remove this encumbrance. Some take schools, as it is very difficult to get a place to preach six months, or a year, or even two years.

Most churches which can pay much of a salary, are unwilling to employ a minister in that way;

NEWBERFORT, Aug. 20, 1842.

Dear Sir,—As I design spending a few weeks in this part of the country, it may not be unacceptable to you to continue to hear from me.

This town is very beautifully situated upon the bank of the Merrimae river, about two miles from the ocean, and possesses many advantages which render it a delightful summer residence. It is built upon a declivity which rises gradually from the water, and to one entering the harbyr it has the appearance of a large city. The houses are generally handsome, and the churches and other public buildings are ornaments to the town. Most of the churches here are of the Congregational denomination, and they enjoy the labors of devoted and tale-ented Pastors. There is one Presbytetian church is in a very prosperous condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a speece of the country was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition. This church was founded by Wineshelf, time a serious condition.

and the place of Newburyport is of a highly in
son alone.

It seems to me the church have some response to the church is in a very prosperous condition. This church was founded in Whitefield's time, and grew, I believe, out of his labors in this place. Under the pulpit are deposited the remains of this eloquent and successful divine, and in the south-east corner of the church a very beautiful monument has been erected to his memory, by the liberality of the late Wm. Bartlet, Esq. The congregation worshipping here inhabitants in the place.

Son alone.

It seems to me the church have some response that young man has given up this prospects of ease and thrown saide his world-list properties of the church, it is plainly the duty of the church a very beautiful monument has been erected to his memory, by the liberality of the late Wm. Bartlet, Esq. The congregation worshipping here that he ought not to bear the blame for all the consequences which ensue. If some benevolent individuals were disposed to come forward and remove some of these delts, I have no doubt but 12 or 15 of the present Senior class might be induced to take up their fine of march for the great Valley to take up their fine of march for the great Valley. tations and entreaties have left the plough and the workshop, and devoted their lives and all they pos-sess to the work of the gospel ministry."

In obedience to a resolution of the Legislature f Rhode Island, the Governor of that State appointed the 21st of July as a day of thanksgiving to God for the deliverance of the state from the horrors of civil war. The language of the resolution of the Legislature, setting forth the objects of thanksgiving, is worthy of being recorded, as indicating a bility of rulers to a Higher Power. It is as fol-

" To confess before the living God our sins as a "To confess before the living God our sins as a people; and with warm and contrite hearts, sincerely offer up to the Father of all mercies our deep and unaffected thanksgiving, for the signal interposition of his kind and fatherly love so recently and strikingly manifested in rescuing us from the horrors of civil war, anarchy and death, and to beseech Him to impress this whole people with an active and abiding reverence for His holy laws, and that they may be enabled through the mercy of Jesus Christ to live in the daily recognition of the great and solemn truth, that they are all hastening to a final and eternal retribution."

We have read with much interest, a sermon preached on this occasion, by Rev. Mark Tucker, and declaring him no longer a member of D. D., of Providence, from Job. v. 8, 9, 12, 13. s worthy of being circulated and read in all show, that, with all the vigilance the he alludes to the causes which produced this at- Yet, in due time, they will be no tempted rebellion, which he says "originated in the dark conclave of a society in a great city in another state." He maintains that the events which have disturbed the peace of Rhode Island, have been the legitimate fruits of the disorganizing and Agrarian views which have been propagated for some time past; and that elements exist oughout the country, for similar disturbances. The following remarks and statements demand sc-

"We are not to suppose that the obstinacy nd recklessness of one man, or of a few men, two brought upon us all these evils under which to have suffered. This rebellion threatened to be ogeneral to be ascribed to such a cause. It was rought about both by remote and proximate uses. Why is the Sabbath now so well observed. Why, are some altered. adds. Why is the Sannath now so well observed? Why are some places of common resort now deserted on that day? It is owing to the rigor of wholesome law. There is a small portion of every class of a community who are re-gardless of all law. Many such have fled the gatoress of an raw. Jiany such have near the state, or are in close confinement. The mages state, or are in close confinement. The mages of his right to trates and public officers have been perhaps remiss in executing the laws, till the rebellions became bold and daring. They had no thought there would

be spirit enough in the people down opposition. When they s, standing and high character come even noble spirited sons of Rhode in other states, return in defence their spirits fainted and they fled.

in a great measure, may be family government. A man against the government when he subordin partment of life. Parents n like Abraham command the ger from this cause. In those d rs and mobs are m government; and a large port cannot read. They grow up ily discipline; hence they what we have suffered and I late, to train up our children law and goverment.

It is evident that there exists a revolutionize the country. It flourish merely, when it was ed governor returning to the America. It was no of in every part of the land we result; it is fair to infer that isolated fact but a part of a system. no doubt that the second attempt to ular government had never been sistance had not been promised (a reading the res A single defeat will not care dark malignant spirits lurking a places of rebellion, will wait for to attack the citadel of constitution

THE EFFORTS OF ROMANISM. From the last Foreign Quarterly Review ranscribe the following

"The College of the Propaganda at Rome tended chiefly for the education of native eastern countries as Catholic missionaries, co-ed in May ninety pupils. Of these five Chinese, ten Chaldeans, six Armenno for Chinese, ten Chaldeans, six Armentars, for guans, tive Syrians, five Maronites, four Egians, three Byrians, five Albanians, three Bulgar Hlyrian, three Wallachians, four Gen Dutchmen, four Englishmen, five Scatch Lishmen and, forms delice New York.

shment, he is expected to bind himself evote himself to the Foreign Miss sual period of study is ten years, but wently shortened. When the pupil ontry, where it is intended he s mself to the duties of his vocation : . If he is sent to any country but

ablished thriving schools in their nat six such schools exist in Egypt, four he islands of the Archipelago. The this establishment amou of which 24,000 are a gift from the Posum annually expended on the Foreign There are, in addition to the da, several Colleges at Rome for the foreigners. The German College es foreigners. The German College e Julius III., at the request of Ignatius calculated for the reception of 158 English, the Scotch, and the Irish Co

bout seventy, and the Arn And while this vast enginery of co work-while the adversary of the fa be sounded in vain in the ears of the the truth as it is in Jesus ? With startling facts before our eyes, is these terms Why stand ve all the da

This is the secret of Papal aggrandize subjugated yet keenly impelled will, has indomitable energy of purpose, and do systematic discipline? If we would be nuainted with this great secret in all its exnary phase, we have only to peruse the ing articles ("Lovola and his Associates last Edinburgh Review, bearing interns of proceeding from the powerful sea of T nel of Romish influence laid open to The moral of such an exhibition of the di bers of imagery, must bring home the absolute singleness of aim have been such unheard of prodigies in the cause what glorious triumphs might not be with similar qualities cordially and deve gaged in behalf of pure and undef The day of the Lord is near upon all to then."-Obadiah, 15th yerse.

of the Eastern district of New Haven con having investigated charges made again-Amos LEFAVOR, declare that, in vis lence submitted to them, the proved guilty of improper intimacy tember of his congregation in South New ceedings of the Association of the Eastern D of New Haven County, disawaing Mr. L. unworthy men will intrude into the sace poerisy cannot stand the fiery ordeal of tempts

Convension of Romanists.—It is stated it Philadelphia Christian Observer, that, in the Presbyterian churches in that city, a twenty persons have been added w who were born and reared in the li Catholic church. We have always believed vas encouragement to labor for the convi Roman Catholics, when efforts are made it spirit of Christian kinda

THE SARRATH IN FRANCE.-The recent election in France was held all over the kin on the Sabbath ; thus virtually disfrance who regard this day as holy. is no worse than that engrafied on our P law, which requires all our Post Masters o one hour on the Saldoth their offices op conscientious Christian is thus virtually of his right to hold this office; for, he cept it, while it requires him to

NEW PU CHILDRES OF as warnings.
This is an admir ellished with pla

AUGUS

, by the American Mrs. Harriet N. This is another of rest and benefit

th to please and it enois or Mas. L Vork; Robert Car This work covers espondence, dis ge, maternal duti resting woman, to the young.

LLIAMS COLL

The Anniversary

[From |

ednesday, the 17t tival—respecting ces of which there at one of commending, the "Prize dergraduates, was pectable assembly espect both to th e gratifying to the e to the young ger sees they represen Adelphie Union 8 however, through On Wednesday m rcises, the socie the large room of etings and attend to fore had its member ose by them stood onths, had, Phoeni one which many p r home; and the No more can they, here many were ns! to the roo ther, where they fo he hearts and be nbered by each w forth, as may dest sympathy therbood, of abid Institution, deep ingness to aid it ned gratification nd which added m was the fact tha Il be the Semi-C college. It was ju herefore appointed Arrangements was ap essary provision, duates of the Coll-

> The public exerc part in these exercises nen in succession, act ing dignity, and exhibi worthy men who are a icties in behalf of the epaid. The Valedict mon merit. We ha vert to the interesting al Orator, that twice du ng class were in col udents enjoyed a pro evival, during which nto the kingdom of Chr. brust, to bless the chur Oration before the Alum ance, full of sound ntended evidently to b w; and yet spiced, a ented author, with man ments which could not

they are to all parts

time, and suffer no

hem from adding to it.
The following indi-

ary Members of the

Chauncy Eddy of Sar

Housie Falls, Rev. He Dr. Reid of Richmond,

The order of exercises tred Music. 2. Prayer & Indutory Orution in Latis Benuington, Vt. 4. Ore Ofiver Warner, Jr. No Republicanism and the Fi Astifield. 6. Oration. Horace Lyman, Eastlan 19th of Instruction ion. Tendency o fation. Job Fierso tion. The Modes ation. The Mode torge W. Picasants, ation. Woman as al R. Lee. 11. Oration H. Kellom, Auharn, N as she ought to be. The 13. Ocation. Redfield Oration. Redfield homas Colt, Pittsfield Andrews Hubbard, 16. Oration. Util manstown. 17. Philosopheal medium. Meamerism.
Hunter, N. Y. 18. Ord.
W. Marsh, Pittsfield. 12.
By Thomas S. Bacon, D.
Amhitton. John B. Gale,
Luglish Oration. The Cit.
P. Briggs, Pittsfield. 22

The order of exercises

ugh in the people to arise and put uon. When they saw men of high character come forward, and siried sons of Rhode Island living a creturn in defence of the laws, inted and they fled. This rebelling assure, may be attributed to want of ment. A man who has been trained in the was young, will not rue up wernment when he is old. A spirit on should be inculcated in every defence of the particular most different most different production.

FORTS OF ROMANISM. Foreign Quarterly Review we

of the Propaganda at Rome, in or the education of natives of as Catholic missionaries, containy pupils. Of these five were deans, six Armenians, four Geori, five Marunites, four Egyptians, Albanians, three Bulgarians, one Vallachians, four Germans, six Englishmen, five Scotchmen, five his dolor! Visix Americans. lor !) six Americ ast enginery of corruption is a sowing tares, is the alarm t in the ears of those who profes stand ye all the day idle."

of Papal aggrandizementpurpose, and directed by great secret in all its extraord and his Associates.") in the iew, bearing internal evidence nfluence laid open to our gaze. mind-if mere energy of will and prodigies in the cause of error, ies cordially and devoutly enpure and undefiled religion ! Lord is near upon all the hea-

15th verse. CHURCHES .- The Consor ict of New Haven county, Cons. ted charges made against Rev. to them, they consider him " as improper intimacy with a female ngregation in South New Berlin, deserting his wife in conseof neglecting for nearly a year, support of his wife and children. ill the recommendation given on from the church in North mber, 1840, and eaution the ominations, against employing ings at large are contained in angelist, together with the proociation of the Eastern District County, disowning Mr. Lefavor, to longer a member of that body ford such facts as this. They all the vigilance that can be used. Il intrude into the sacred office they will be manifest; for hythe fiery ordeal of temptation

ROMANISTS .- It is stated in the stian Observer, that, in one of churches in that city, more than ave been added within a few born and reared in the Roman We have always believed there to labor for the conversion of when efforts are made in the

FRANCE.—The recent general was held all over the kingdom hus victually disfranchising all ay as holy. Yet, this principle engrafied on our Post Office all our Post Masters to keep hour on the Sabbath. Every ian is thus virtually despoiled this office; for, he cannot no uires him to desecrate the

NEW PUBLICATIONS. E CHILDREN OF THE BIBLE: as examples, and

as warnings.
This is an admirable little book for children, lished with plates, with descriptions in poethe American Tract Society.

AND MARK OF NEW STATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

men who are at the head of the Institution, Lamson, Rev. A., Dedham, Mass. then doubtless felt that their labors and The Valedictory Oration was one of unon merit. We have only time, however, to to the interesting fact noticed by the youthrent to the interesting fact noticed by the youthDrator, that twice during the time the graduatclass were in college, they with their fellow
leans enjoyed a precious season of Religious
tivel, during which seasons many were brought
the kingdom of Christ, and will go forth, we
to bless the church and the world. The
them before the Alumni was an excellent permance, full of sound sense and cogent argument,
unded evidently to be useful rather than for
a and yet spiced, after the manner of its talde author, with many racy and pointed sentide author, with many racy and pointed sentitively and the spice of the senting the senting

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The following list of discourses and Eulogies on President Harrison, have been collected by a friend. And that friend wishes to add to his collection any other that may have been published. And he would take it as a favor if any one having in possession any such eulogies not named in this list, would send a copy to the address of DAVID MONEY, U.S.q., East Walpole, Mass.

then doubtless felt that their labors and in behalf of these young men were richly Peahody, Rev. Ephraim, N. Bedford, Mass. The Valedictory Oration was one of un-

the prospective ability and iberality of the churches, it must be added that the sum of \$300,000 cannot be raised without the greatly augmented efforts of editors and agents, and increased self-denial on the part of the people. Shall the cause of missions suffer while the means to sustain it is in our hands?

[N. Y. Obs.]

Ordained and Isstalled over the Presbyterian Church and Society of Farmington Centre, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Mr. Chaunch voscore, Invocation and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. H. Chamberlain of Vienna; Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Eels, of Johnston; Sermon by Rev. Prof. E. P. Barrows, of W. R. College; Constitutional questions by the Moderator, Rev. N. B. Purinton, of Warren. Ordaining and Installing Prayer, by Rev. H. Eldred, of Kinsman; Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. C. A. Boardman, of Youngstown; Right-hand of Fellowship, by Rev. H. W. Osborne, of Mesopotamia; Charge to the People, by Rev. N. B. Purinton, of Warren; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Young, of Hartford; Benediction, by the Pastor.—Comm.

The King opened the session of the Chambers on Tuesday, 27th ult, with the following speech:

'Gentlemen, Peers, and Deputies: Under the grief which oppresses me, deprived of that dearly beloved son whom I considered destined to replace me on the throne, and who was the glory and support of my old age, I have deemed it imperative to basten the moment of your assembling around me. We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France and the constitutional monarchy be secured against being for a moment exposed to any interruption of the royal authority. You will, therefore, have to deliberate upon temporary to my beloved grandson, this immense danger.

'The calamity that has befallen me does not render me ungraieful to Divine Providence, which still preserves to me my children, worthy of all my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

'Gentlemen, let us now secure the repose and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resume your accustomed labors relative to state affairs.'

CHINA.—News to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to the 5th May have been received. It was said that Yong, an Imperial Countsioner, was empowered to offer \$40,000,000 as compensation to the British far the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong, as the price of peace.

Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1,100 Buttish routed 6,000 Chinese, with the lowest possible state of depression. This is at tributed to three causes—the stagnation of business generally, the abundance of vintage, and the dimunshed demand for export, nuduced by the preparatory examinations of previous weeks, the content of the legislative force and accurate the proper measures to prevent the arms and minitary stores in our arsenal near the scaboard, from height propersion of the feel by the Jews the subject of the proper measures to prevent the arms and minitary stores in our arsenal near the scaboard, from height proper

DOMESTIC

REPORT ON THE VETO MESSAGE .- This report, Illinois. Gov. Carlin, in obedience to Gov. Rev. great severity, the course of the President, in his he was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, be-Strong, that since during the time the grotilars of time seer in collision of Religion strong of Religion and the product of t our vetoes, and charges him with inconsistency, fore a Mormon Judge in Nauvoo, and discharged weakness, and obstinacy. It answers his reasons

can Constitution. Mr. Isaac Vanderpoel, Albany, N. Y. 23. Oration before the Alumni (The Causes of Literary Eminence and Usefulness.) Rev. N. Murray, Elizabethtown, N. J. 24. Valedictory Oration. Faith and Reason. Addison Ballard, From the Part of the people: which was very honorable to them—and which was

the City and Franklin medals in the several seminished demand for export, induced by the spread of temperance and the manufacture of initiation wines.

Great anxiety appears to be felt by the Jews throughout Europe, on account of the legislative measures announced as forthcoming at Berlin in regard to their affairs. The Jews have learned to distrust all special legislation relative to their own concerns.

The East—Private letters from Constantine ple of the 13th ult. announce that the Schah of Persia is making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that Persian army is to march against Bagdad, and another against Erzerum. Troops had already marched from Teheran to Amedan, on their way to Bagdad.

For some time past there have been aftout rumors of war on the Persian frontier, but it was expected they would, as usual, end in smoke. It would appear, however, that matters have become serious.

Arghantstax.—We have news from Jellaladot to the 25th May. Achbar Khan had demanded 10,000 rupees for General Elphinston's remains. Achar Khan claims that Dost Mohamed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabul in exchange for the English captives.

The Khyber Pass being re-occupied by the Afreedees, and the whole road to Cabul, there to meet Gen. Nott from Candahar.

The Khyber Pass being re-occupied by the Afreedees, and the whole road to Cabul stockaded and defended by all the obstructions the enemy could oppose.

DOMESTIC.

Gov. Revnolds has demanded the bodies of Jee Smith and Orin P. Rockwell, of the Governor of ritten by John Quincy Adams, reviews, with nold's requisition caused Smith to be arrested; but

Forgery is Illisors.—A system of forgery has

50; timed quality \$51 a \$4. quote lots from 1 25 to \$2. Weathers at 1 75, BOSTON MARKET-AUGUST 21, 1842. FLOUR-Sales of Genesee, common branche 5 51 a 5 G

GATES' ACADEMY, MARLBOROUGH.

WALK ABOUT ZION.

REVISED and Enlarged. By Rev. Jons A. Clerk, D.D.
Rector of St. Andrews Church, Philadelphia. 5th

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TEACHERS attending the Convention supplied at Whole sale prices, by TAPPAN & DENNET, 114, Washing

as an prices, or an array of the state of prices and Subjection, with an account of the Pano Forte, adapted to the wants of prices of the Pano Forte, adapted to the wants of prices of the Pano Forte, adapted to the wants of prices of the Pano Forte, adapted to the prices of the pri

for the Piano Forte, adapted to the wants of private individuals, or classes in vocal Music, selected from Italian, French
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Ang. 96.

BY Robert Liston, Surgeon to the North-London Hospital, Professor of Clinical Surgery, etc. etc. From the second London edition, with coptous notes and additions, by Samuel D. Gross, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Louisville Medical Institute, Surgeon of the Louisville Marine Hospital, etc. etc. Husertated with numerous engravings, 1 vol. 8vo. Just published. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

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PEHRCE'S COURSE OF PURE MATHEMATUCS.

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PORTEX

**STATE OF THE CONTROLL TO THE CONTROL

islance has exacted a law possibility the involved decion and as election from the Government of the duction and as election from the Government of the duction and particular the control of the control, and a general efforts to throw off the Indian life. In many parts of the nation, and particular the Consequence, with the Consequence on the intervention of the control, and a general inclination for the country, and a general inclination for the evolution of the people. This is one of the principal agents by which any the offer depends which lately has been printed by the exercition of some pous and useful in their country, have made very rectangle and one of the many their laws are based, which lately has been printed by the exercition of some pous and useful in their country. They have blackmitts to do their works and one of the many their laws are based, which lately has been printed by the exercition of some pous and useful in their country. They have blackmitts to do their mine proparation of the proposal council control of the proposal council of the proposal coun

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